

HOLYWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

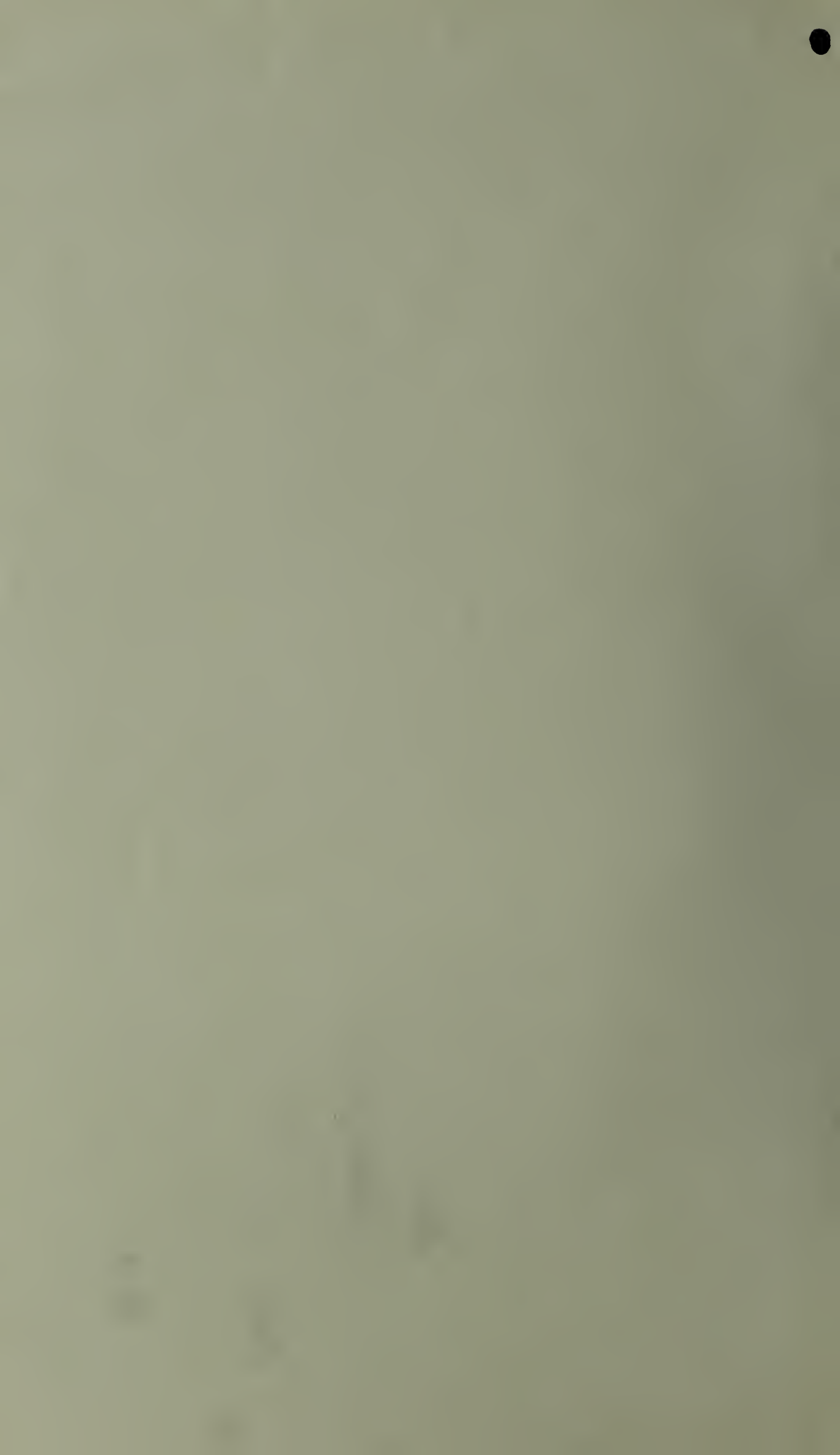
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

1956





Holywell Urban District Council

*Town Hall,
Holywell.*

Medical Officer of Health,
Dr. D.J. Fraser M.B., Ch.B., D.F.H.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HOLYWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year ended December, 31st 1956.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population at mid-year was 8,190. The population at the Census (1951) was given as 8,196.

The Birth Rate shows a rise. The number of live-births was 147 compared with 139 in 1955. There were 5 illegitimate births, compared with 6 in 1955. There were 3 still births, compared with none in 1955.

The death Rate showed a slight rise, while the rate for England and Wales was unaltered. The total of deaths was 89 compared with 79 in 1955. With the ever increasing number of elderly persons in the population, a rise in the death rate must be expected in the future. Approximately 11 per cent of the population is 65 years old or more. Diseases of the heart and circulatory system accounted for 43 of the deaths, and cancer for 14, there being an increase in those two causes over the 1955 figures of 34 and 12.

There was a rise in the Infantile Death Rate. Seven infants under a year old died compared with two in 1955. There were no deaths associated with childbirth. One death was due to a motor accident.

The analysis of the causes of death amongst the population as a whole shows that diseases of the heart and circulatory system, were the largest cause, accounting for 53 per cent of the deaths. The number of deaths from cancer in one form or another was 14 compared with 12 in 1955. There were two deaths from notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis). Two deaths from Tuberculosis were reported.

It will be seen from the reports upon samples, that the quality of the water supply is satisfactory, and the quantity is becoming more adequate.

The total number of cases of infectious diseases notified fell from 236 in 1955 to 104 in 1956, there being fewer cases of measles, but more whooping cough. One case of Typhoid Fever occurred.

There were 17 new cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year. Modern methods of diagnosis and close co-operation between the various authorities responsible for the health of the population bring many of the unsuspected cases to light. Most of the patients who go to Sanatoria quickly regain their health, such has been the advance in methods of treatment. We now find that instead of waiting lists for entry to Sanatoria, many have empty beds.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Council as a whole, and your Officers, for their assistance which has been so readily given to me, throughout the year.

I remain, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

D.J. Fraser.

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT 1956.

SECTION A.

Social Conditions Including Chief Industries.

There has been no change in conditions during the year. Employment within the Urban District is provided mainly in paper works, woollen and other textile works and in artificial silk works. Many residents work in neighbouring districts at steel works, and iron foundry, quarrying, coal mining, and distributive trades. Holywell is the market town for a large rural area.

Area in acres - 2,428 - Statutory acres.

Population - Census 1951 - 8,196

Population (Registrar General's Estimate)

Mid-Year 1956 - 8,190.

Mid-Year 1955 - 8,200.

Mid-Year 1954 - 8,210.

Mid-Year 1953 - 8,150.

Number of inhabited houses. -

2,331.

Rateable Value. -

£101,662.

Product of a Penny Rate. -

£404. 19. Od.

Vital Statistics.

These are presented in tabular form. For purposes of comparison figures for last year are given, and where appropriate the rates for England and Wales as a whole are also given.

TABLE 1. BIRTHS.

Live - Births.

Male.		Female.	Total.
Legitimate	84	58	142
Illegitimate	2	3	5
Total.	86	61	147

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population.

1956 - 17.94

1955 - 16.95


1954 - 20.22

England and Wales. Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population.

1956 (Provisional) - 15.7

The birth rate rose slightly, and it is well above the rate for England and Wales. 147 live births occurred compared with 139 in 1955. There were 5 illegitimate births, compared with 6 in 1955, and 11 in 1954.

The Registrar General's Comparability Factor being 1.01, the corrected Birth Rate is therefore 18.11 per 1,000.



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TABLE 11, STILL BIRTHS.

Male.		Female.	Total.
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate.	-	-	-
Total.	2	1	3

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still-Births.

1956 - 20.00
 1955 - Nil
 1954 - 17.75
 1953 - 24.53

Still-Birth Rate per 1,000 Population.

1956 - 0.36
 1955 - Nil
 1954 - 0.36
 1953 - 0.49

England and Wales, Still-Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.

1956 - 23.0

There were 3 still-births in the Holywell Urban area in 1956 compared with none in 1955, and three in 1954.

<u>TABLE 111, Deaths (General) Rate.</u>		<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Totals.</u>
All ages (all causes).	1956 -	43	46	89
	1955 -	46	33	79
	1954 -	53	33	86

Death Rate per 1,000 population.

1956 - 10.86
 1955 - 9.63
 1954 - 10.47
 1953 - 11.04

England and Wales, Death Rate per 1,000 Population.

1956 - 11.7
 1955 - 11.7
 1954 - 11.3

The crude death rate has risen slightly but it is lower than the rate for England and Wales. The Registrar General's "Comparability Factor" being 1.11, the corrected death rate is 13.14. There were 89 deaths, compared with 79 in 1955.

TABLE IV. Deaths (General) Analysis.

Cause of Death.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Rate per 1,000 Population.
Tuberculosis, respiratory.	1	1	2	0.24
Nephritis, nephrosis.	-	1	1	0.12
Malignant Neoplasm stomach	1	2	3	0.36
" " lung bronchus.	5	-	5	0.61
" " breast.	-	1	1	0.12
" " uterus.	-	-	-	-
Other Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	3	2	5	0.61
Hypertension with heart disease.	2	3	5	0.61
Vascular lesions of nervous system.	1	13	14	1.70
Coronary diseases, angina.	7	3	10	1.22
Other heart diseases.	7	5	12	1.46
Other circulatory diseases.	1	6	7	0.35
Other respiratory diseases.	2	-	2	0.24
Bronchitis.	3	2	5	0.61
Ulcer stomach and duodenum.	1	-	1	0.12
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion.	-	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	4	6	10	1.22
Accidents (motor).	1	-	1	0.12
Suicide.	-	1	1	0.12
Congenital Malformations.	2	-	2	0.24
Pneumonia.	2	-	2	0.24
Other Accidents.	-	-	-	-
Total.	43	46	89	

It will be seen from this table that 48 deaths were due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system, an increase of 14. Fourteen deaths were due to cancer in one form or another compared with 12 in 1955. There were 2 deaths from Tuberculosis, compared with none in 1955 and three in 1954. There were no deaths from Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Meningitis, Poliomyelitis, Measles, Influenza. Pneumonia accounted for two deaths. There was one death due to a motor accident, compared with three in 1955.

TABLE V. Deaths (associated with Pregnancy and Childbirth).

There were once more no deaths from those causes.

TABLE VI. Deaths (Infantile) i.e. Infants Under One Year Old.

Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate. 3	3	6
Illegitimate. -	1	1
Total. 3	4	7

Infantile death-rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births.

1956 - 42.25
1955 - 15.03
1954 - 12.90
1953 - 46.66

1941 - 1941
1941 - 1941

1941

1941 - 1941
1941 - 1941

1941

Infantile death-rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births.

1956 - 200
1955 - Nil.
1954 - 90.90
1953 - Nil.

Infantile death-rate per 1,000 live-births (legitimate and illegitimate).

1956 - 47.61
1955 - 14.38
1954 - 18.07
1953 - 44.02

England and Wales, Infantile death-rate per 1,000 live-births.

1956 (Provisional) - 23.8
1955 - 24.9

It is shown that seven infants under a year old died compared with two in 1955. Five of the seven were under a month old.

SECTION B. General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

OFFICERS. Medical Officer of Health: D.J. Fraser M.B.Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Public Health Inspector : G.A. Wynn M.A.P.H.I.

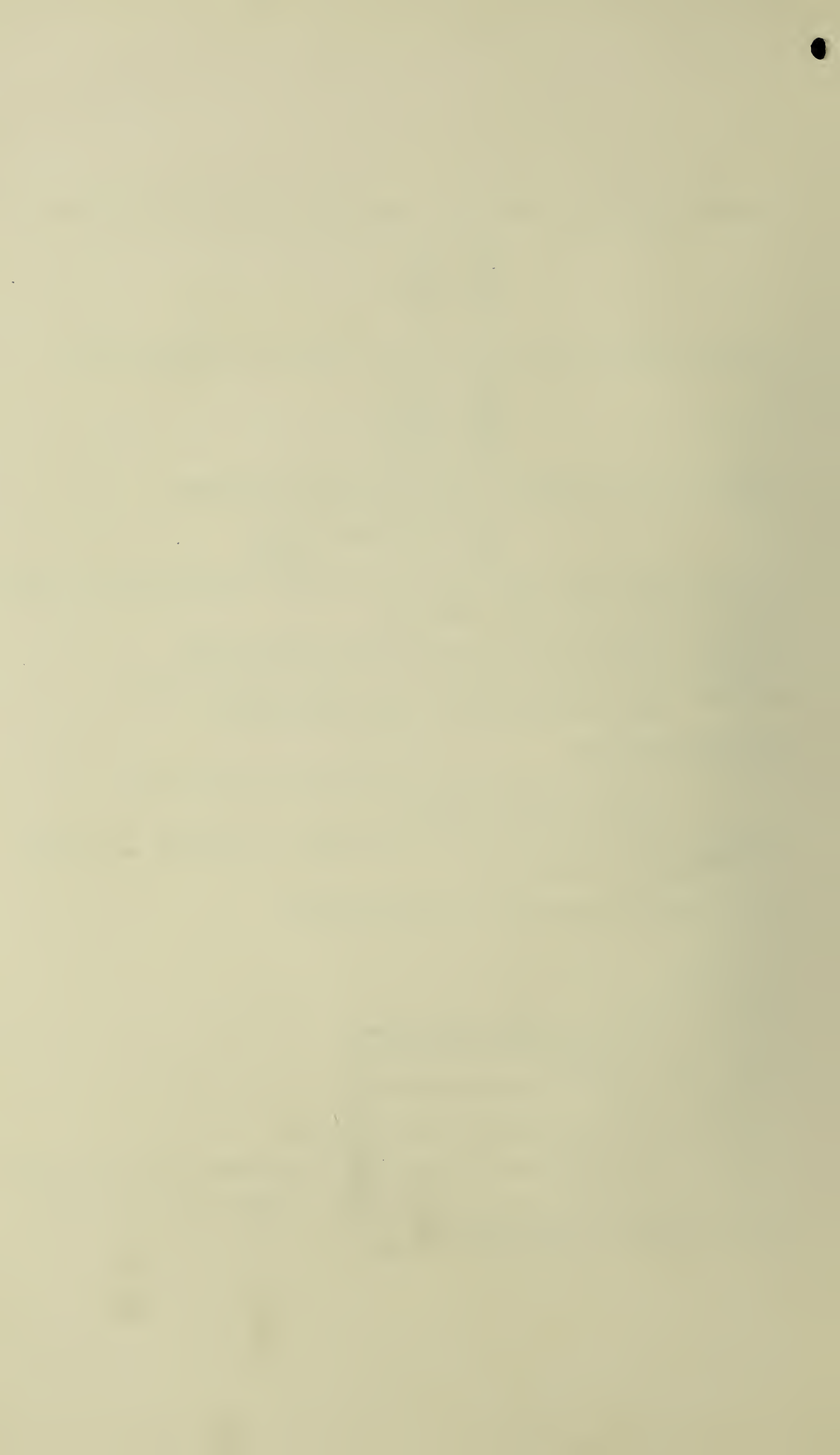
Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratories at Conway and Birkenhead.
The Public Analyst, Chester.

Ambulance. Service-provided by the County Council. An ambulance is stationed in Holywell on a 24 hour service.

Other Services Provided by the County Council are:-

Home Help.
Home Nursing.
Domiciliary Midwifery.
Health Visiting.
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation.
Tuberculosis Health Visiting and After Care.
Mental Health Visiting.
Prevention of Illness, Care, and After Care.
Antenatal Clinics.
School Clinics and Examination of School Children.
Infant Welfare Clinics.
Vaccination (by arrangement) by Local Medical Practitioners, and by the Medical Officer on Request.
Dental Clinics. Care of the aged and provision of residential accommodation.
Anti-Poliomyelitis Immunisation.
B.C.G. Immunisation Against Tuberculosis.



Provided by the Regional Hospital Board are:-

Hospital and out-patients clinic facilities.
Tuberculosis clinics and sanatorium accommodation.
Mental Hospital facilities, including clinics.

<u>Treatment Clinics.</u>	<u>Situation.</u>	<u>Date and Times of Opening.</u>
Tuberculosis.	Cottage Hospital.	Tuesday 10.30. a.m.
School Clinic.	The Clinic, Holywell.	Fridays 9.30. a.m.
Antenatal Clinic.	The Clinic, Holywell.	2nd & 4th Thursday of each month. 9.30. a.m.-12 noon.
Infant Welfare Clinic.	The Clinic, Holywell.	Thursday 1.30. p.m.-4.30. p.m.
Infant Welfare Clinic.	Church Hall, Greenfield.	Tuesday 1.30. p.m.-4.30. p.m.
Orthopaedic Clinic.	Cottage Hospital, Holywell.	2nd & 4th Fridays 10.0. a.m. - 12 Noon.
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation.	The Clinic, Holywell.	Once monthly 1st Thursday 10.0. a.m.
Ophthalmic Clinic.	The Clinic, Holywell.	2nd & 4th Tuesdays at 9.30. a.m.
Dental Clinics.	The Clinic, Holywell.	By Appointment.
Ultra Violet Therapy.	The Clinic, Holywell.	Mondays, Thursdays 9.30. a.m.
Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic.	The Clinic, Holywell.	Mondays 1.30. p.m.
Speech Therapy Clinic.	The Clinic, Holywell.	1st & 3rd Tuesdays morning and afternoon.
Anti-Poliomyelitis Immunisation.	Sessions by arrangement, depending on supplies of material.	
B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis	Sessions held in schools by arrangement.	

Hospitals.

The provision of all types of hospital accommodation is the responsibility of the Clwyd and Deeside Hospital Management Committee. There are two general hospitals within the Urban Area. "Part 3 Accommodation" is provided at Lluestry General Hospital, and at St. Asaph, for persons temporarily or permanently homeless.

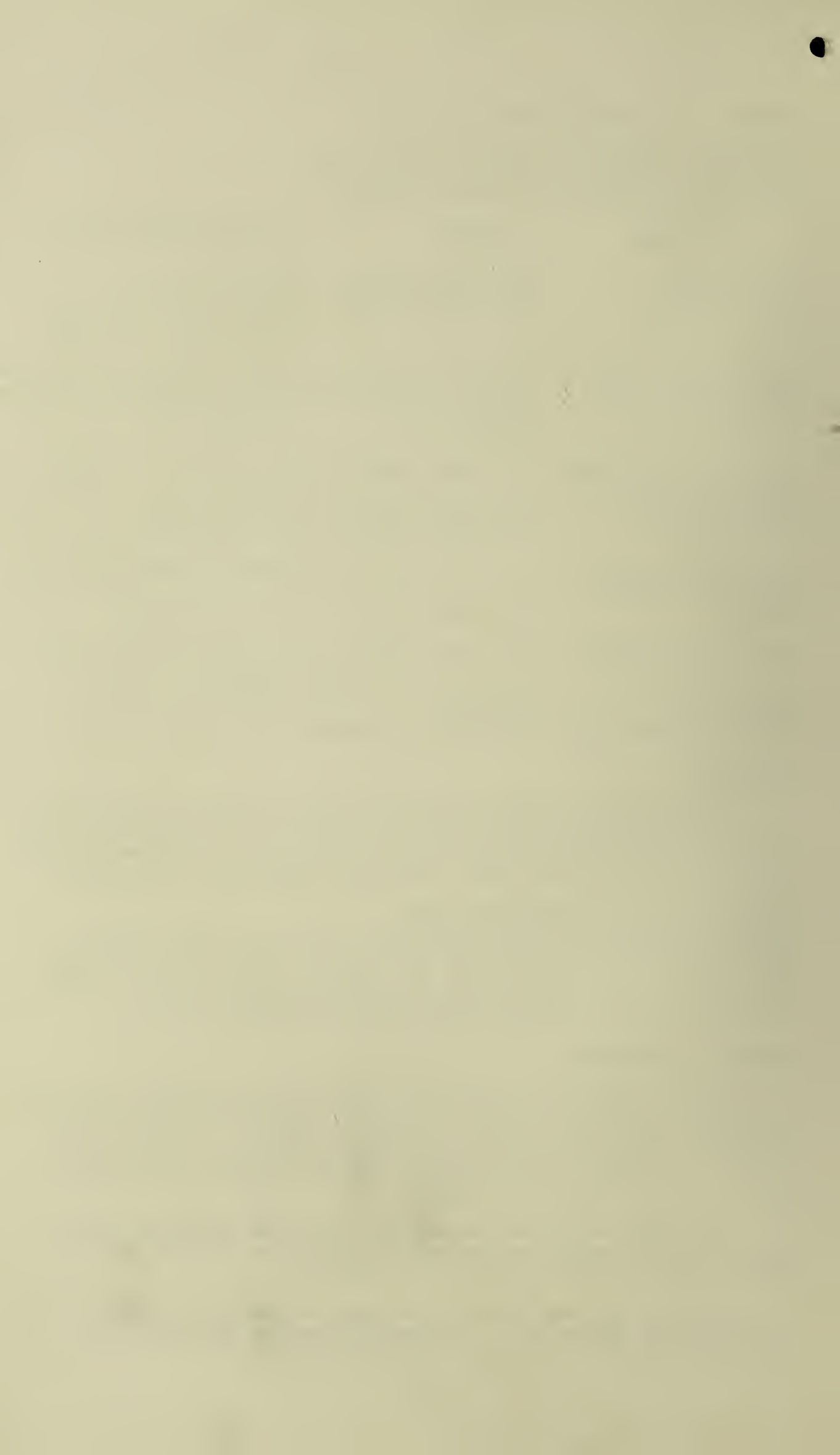
National Assistance (Amendment Act, 1951)
National Assistance Act, 1948. (Section 47). (Removal to some suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention). One case was dealt with under this heading during the year. The person was aged and unable to look after himself; he was removed under a magistrate's order to a local hospital, as he was old, ill, and there was a danger of the house going on fire.

SECTION C. WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply problem became very evident during the year. The rainfall for the 12 months ending December 1956 was very low and necessitated Birkenhead Corporation restricting supplies to consumers. Although the Holywell Urban District Council were not affected by these restrictions they were requested to make a 10% reduction during the critical months of June and July and did in fact achieve this reduction by publicity.

It is hoped that in the year of 1957 the question of shortage will not arise as it is understood the scheme of extraction from the River Dee will be put into operation about the middle of the new year.

The Mostyn Road Water Scheme was commenced in December and was planned to be completed by January 1957. This supply will provide water for eleven properties including 3 farms and a commercial garage.



Figures for water consumption in the district are as follows:-

1953 - 73,968,000 gallons.
1954 - 87,844,263 gallons.
1955 - 96,547,642 gallons.
1956 - 88,234,740 gallons.

All samples taken during the year in the Urban Area were Class 1 (highly satisfactory).

Chemical analysis of water is done by the supplying authority.

The number of dwelling houses supplied from water mains direct to the houses is 2,045 approximately; by stand pipes 315 approximately; springs and other sources 10 approximately.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Two vehicles are employed continually on this work with four men to each vehicle. A regular weekly collection service is maintained but this is not done without some difficulty at times. Of the eight men employed six have been with the Council for some time but it is difficult to obtain two reliable men to complete the gang.

Disposal of the refuse is by controlled tipping at a site near Bagillt Road and during the year there was a rather bad fire on the 'tip' which burned for a considerable time.

Two rather odd incidents occurred during the year in connection with salvage collection. On the first occasion the men removed salvage from a local cobblers and discovered a new pair of boots amongst the paper and cardboard. The boots were revealed whilst the paper was being baled and were returned to the shopkeeper. The second instance involved electrical goods from a store and the same procedure resulted. Both shopkeepers were extremely grateful to the men and wrote expressing their appreciation. The bonus system of salvage collection has worked well and appears to have solved the Council's previous difficulty in this direction.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area. TABLE VII.

Particulars of Notices and Inspections during the year ended 31st December, 1956 (required by Statute to be included in the Medical Officer's Report).

TABLE VII. Number of visits made in connection with Public Health Matters:-

<u>Number.</u>	<u>Nature.</u>
431	Visits re complaints of sanitary defects.
775	Inspections of dwelling houses.
197	Shops and foodstores.
345	Slaughterhouses.
73	Re refuse collection and disposal.
32	Re Infectious diseases and disinfection.
22	Factories Act.
97	Interviews with owners or agents.
6	Dirty or verminous premises.
14	Bakehouses.
3	Sewage Works.
31	Shops re unsound food.
42	Sampling.
-	Inspection under building byelaws.
30	Shops Act.
33	Licensed premises.

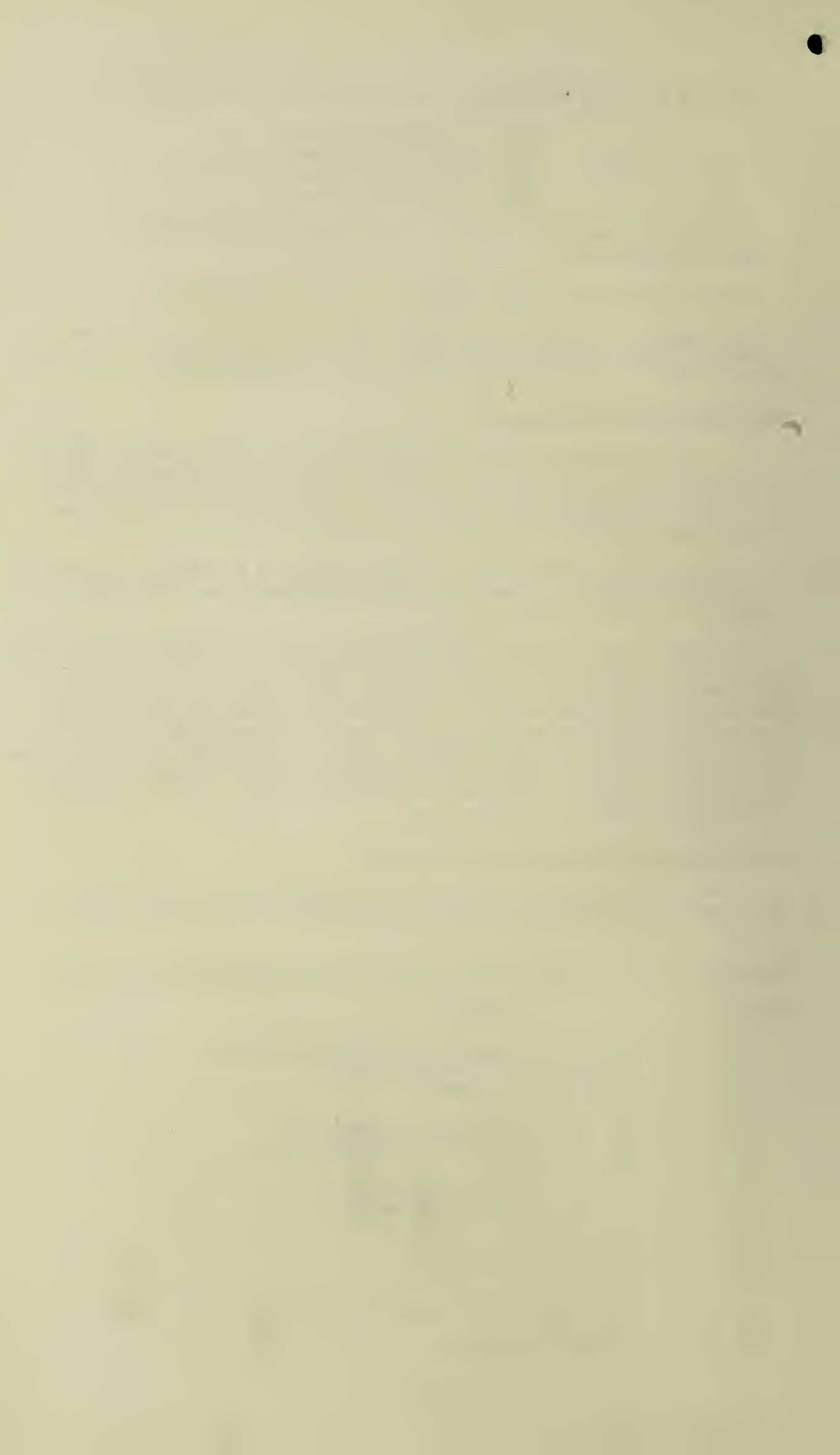


TABLE VIII. No. of Notices Served.

<u>Informal.</u>	<u>Formal.</u>	<u>Nature of Notices.</u>	<u>Result.</u>
109	13	Nuisances	Abated (2-After Court Action)
14	8 P.H.A.1936	S.39 (cesspool).	Abated.
39	- P.H.A.1936	S.75 (dustbins).	Abated.

SECTION D. Housing.

The first year's programme under the Council's slum clearance scheme has not yet been completed. Work of inspection etc. has been proceeding and some clearance areas will be submitted early next year.

The main objection to the scheme as a whole will probably come from tenants who do not wish to face increased rents. This is a major problem as many people are paying as little as half a crown a week. Many people on fixed incomes will be able to obtain any increase from the National Assistance Board whom I find to be extremely cooperative and helpful.

Although no Council houses were completed during the year a total of 45 were commenced and should be completed early next year.

The reduction in the waiting list for council houses is due to various reasons e.g. some were rehoused by other authorities, some people left the district and many have no residential qualification.

Number on waiting list at the end of 1956	_____	215
New council houses completed in 1956	_____	-
New private houses completed in 1956	_____	10

TABLE IX.

Dwelling houses inspected for defects under the Public Health Acts -294.

Inspections made for the purpose of the above - 630.

TABLE X Remedy of defects without service of formal notice.

No. of defective dwelling houses in which repairs were carried out in consequence of informal action. - 124

SECTION E. Inspection and Supervision of Food.

The quality of milk from the point of view of composition is the responsibility of the County Council, as the Food and Drugs Authority.

We are responsible for ensuring that milk conforms to a biological standard and all samples taken during the year were satisfactory.

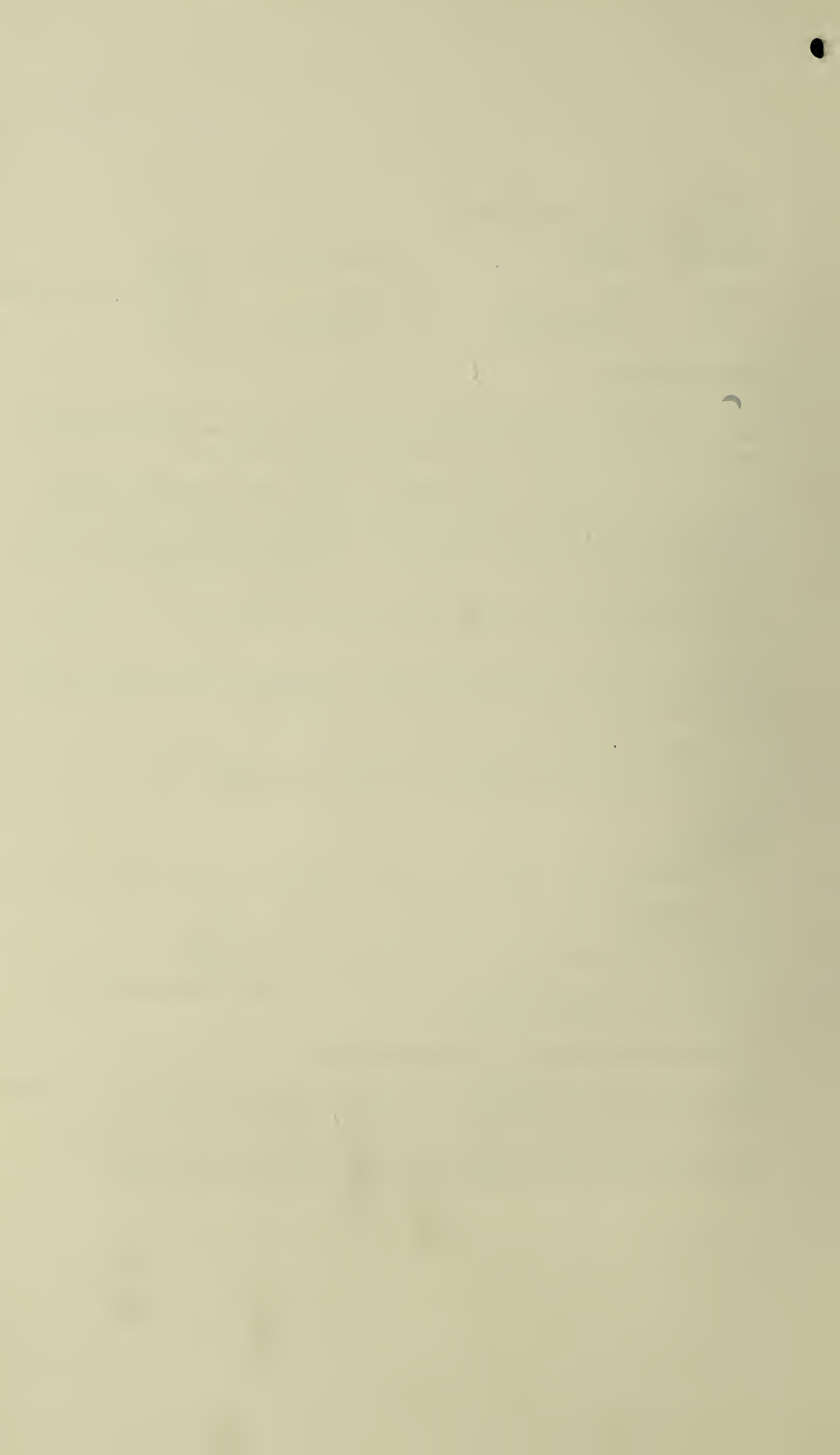


TABLE XI. Carcasses Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle Excl. Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs.
Number Killed.	448	18	31	5,152	575
Number Inspected.	448	18	31	5,152	575
All diseases except Tuberculosis whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	1	-	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis.	4.69	22.22	3.22	0.13	1.04
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses condemned.	-	1	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned due to Tuberculosis.	5	3	-	-	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	1.11	5.55	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned due to diseases other than Tuberculosis.	21	1	-	7	6

Ice Cream.

No ice cream is manufactured in the district. All ice cream is made in factories outside the area, and sampling for composition is done in the areas of manufacture. All 22 premises retailing ice cream are registered with the local authority and regular inspection is carried out. All the samples taken for testing as to cleanliness were satisfactory.

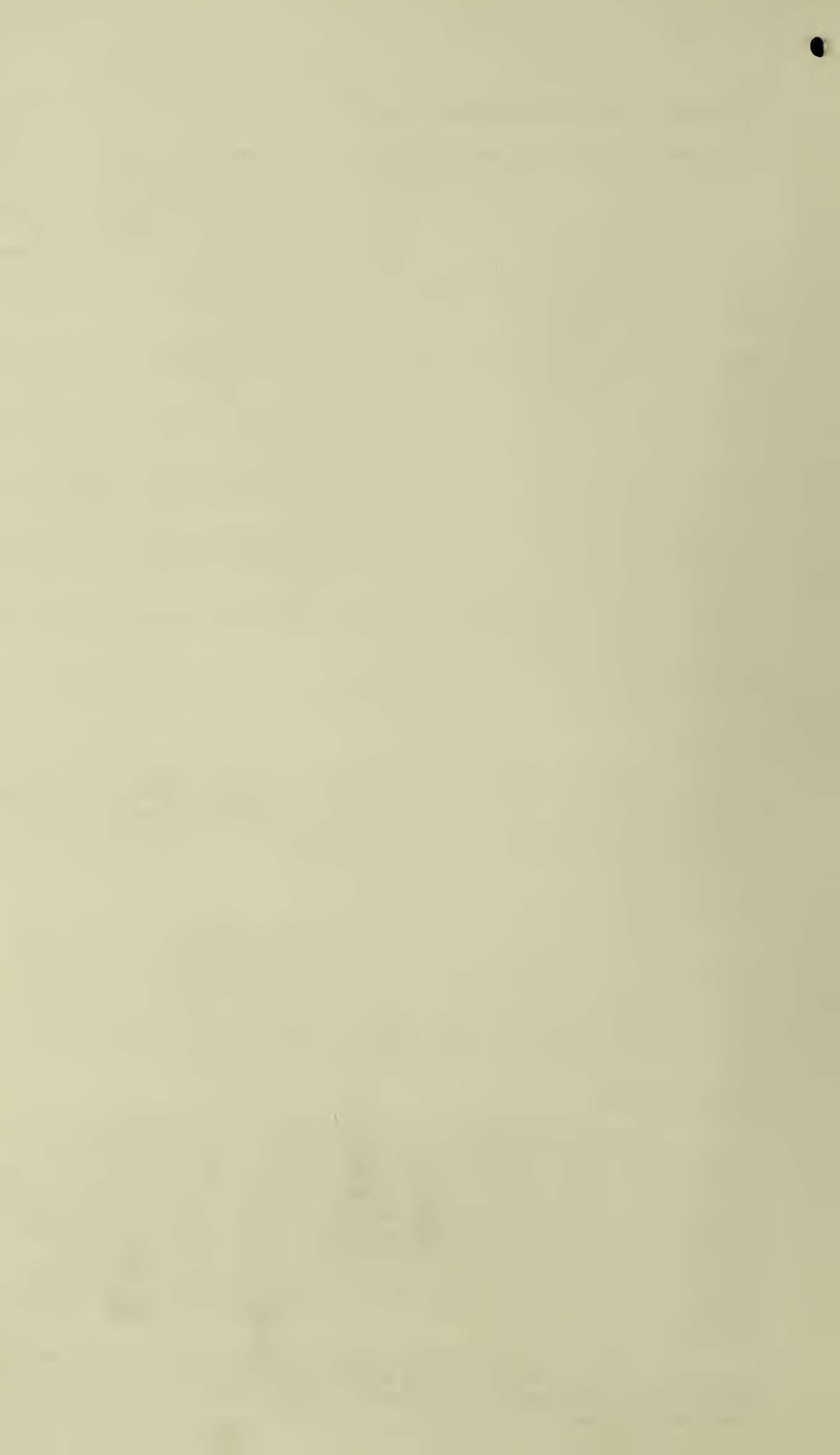
Inspection and Supervision of Food-Shops.

Being the market town for a large rural area, Holywell contains many food-shops. The standard of food hygiene has risen, but much remains to be done in educating those who handle food. If the public refused to buy from dirty shops the standard of hygiene would rise rapidly. Much has been done also by regular visits by the Public Health Inspector. 237 visits were made to food-shops in this connection. Shop Keepers must be made to realise that they have a responsibility to the public in this matter.

Slaughterhouses.

During the year another slaughterhouse was licensed and commenced slaughtering. This was Fron Buildings, Penyball Street, which was first used in July, 1956. I am now of the opinion that the facilities in the area are entirely adequate for the needs of the district. The work of meat inspection is difficult enough and the addition of anymore slaughterhouses, apart from being unnecessary, will add considerably to the difficulties of inspection already being experienced by the Public Health Inspector. Many people do not appreciate that all the animals slaughtered in the area are inspected and are released as being fit for human consumption. This work is nearly always done in the evening and, particularly in the winter, is not the most pleasant of duties.

The number of younger animals slaughtered has again increased tremendously with a considerable reduction in the number of cows inspected. Following this one would expect the incidence of disease to be lower and this, in fact, was the case.



Condemned Food - 1956.

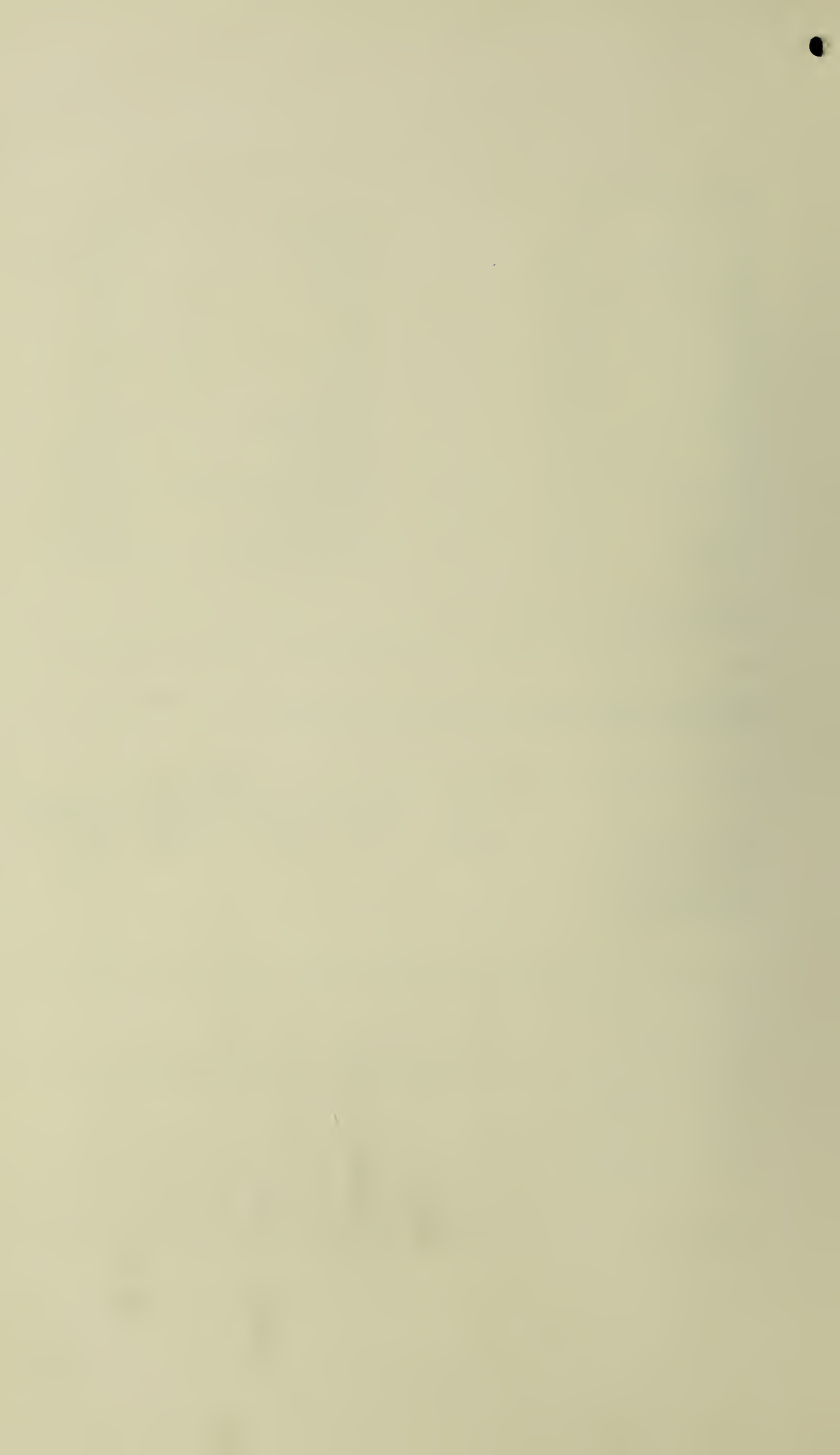
Piccalilli	1 Jar	Peaches.	20 tins.
Luncheon Meat	8 tins.	Grapefruit	1 tin.
Stewed Steak	5 tins.	Flour	8 packets.
Corned Beef	10 tins.	Chicken	1 tin.
Sardines	1 tin.	Pork	2 tins.
Tongue	2 tins.	Crab	1 tin.
Salmon (Fresh)	6 lbs.	Pears	30 tins.
Ham	4 tins.	Apricots	12 tins.
Soup	6 tins.	Oranges	4 tins.
Tomatoes	95 tins.	Milk	3 tins.
Beans	6 tins.	Gooseberries	1 tin.
Peas	12 tins.	Pilchards	3 tins.
Jam	7 tins.	Sauce	1 bottle.
Fruit Salad	21 tins.	Frozed Imported Beef	68 lbs.
Strawberries	9 tins.	Cake Mixture	29 packets.
Plums	3 tins.	Marmalade	9 tins.
Pineapple	7 tins.	Jelly Crystals	15 packets.
Cherries	3 tins.	Prunes	1 tin.

TABLE XII. Food Poisoning.

There were no outbreaks of food-poisoning in the area during the year.

Factories 1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspector) 1956.

Premises.	M/C Line No.2.	No. on Register (3)	Number of		
			Inspect- ions. (4)	Written Notices. (5)	Occupier Prosecut- ed. (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2,3,4, & 6 are to be enforced by local authorities.	1	5	6	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	28	20	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises.)	3	-	-	-	-
Total.		33	26	-	-



(2) Cases in Which Defects Were Found.

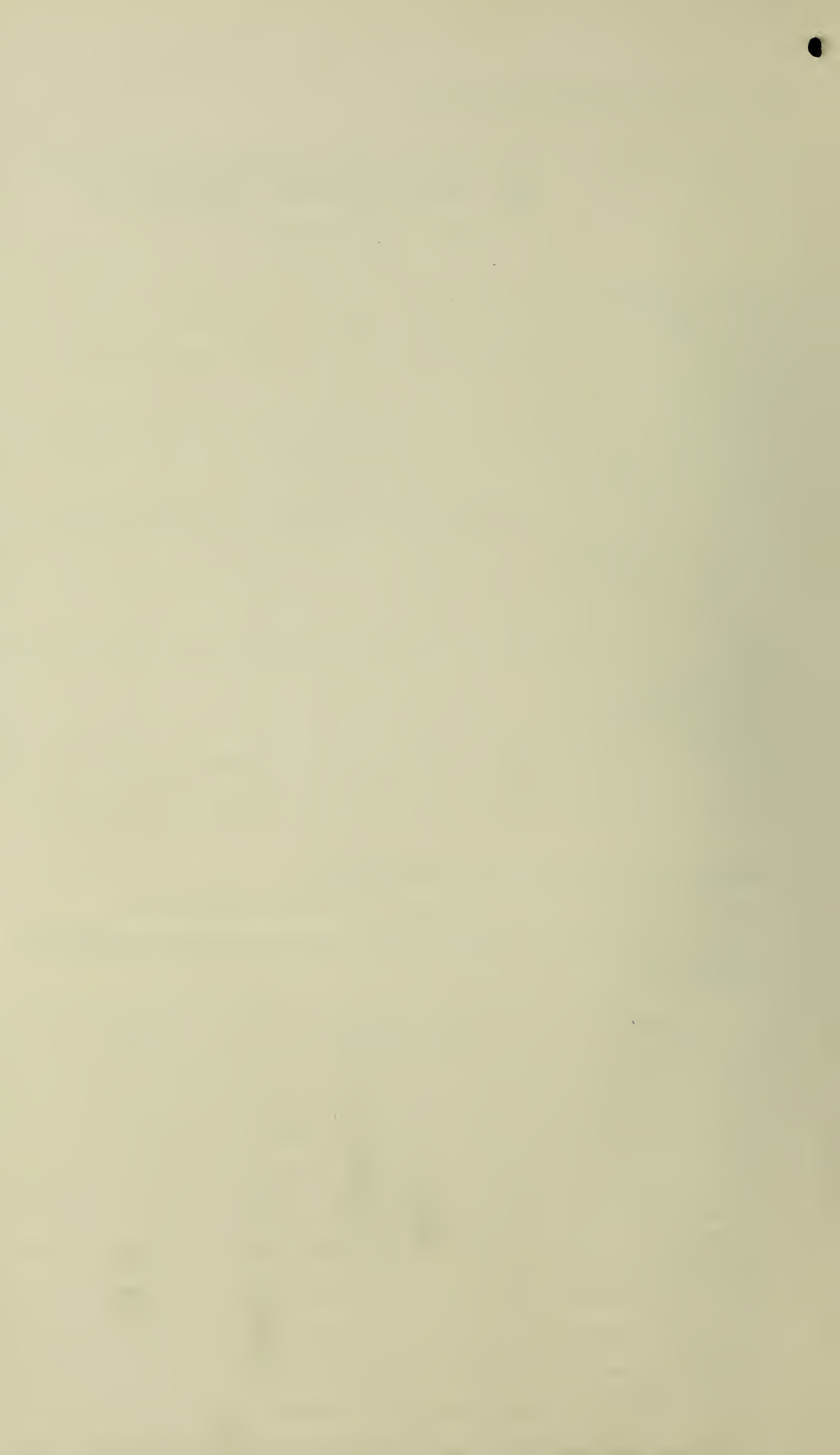
	<u>M/C Line No.</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found.</u>				<u>No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.</u>
		<u>Found</u>	<u>Reme- died</u>	<u>To H. MI.</u>	<u>By H.M. I.</u>	
Want of Cleanliness S.1.	4	2	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding S.2.	5	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temper- ature. S.3.	6	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation S.4.	7	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floor. S.6.	8	1	1	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences. S.7. (a) insufficient (b) unsuitable or defective. (c) not separate for sexes.	9	2	2	-	-	-
	10	1	1	-	-	-
	11	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork).	12	-	-	-	-	-
Total.		6	6	-	-	-

Factories Act, 1937, Part VIII, Sections 110,111.

Outworkers: There were no outworkers in the Holywell Urban Area.

SECTION F. Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases, 1956.

DISEASES	CASES NOTIFIED.	DEATHS.
Scarlet Fever.	6	0
Whooping Cough.	47	0
Measles.	29	0
Acute Pneumonia.	13	2
Erysipelas.	2	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	3	0
Dysentery.	2	0
Puerperal Pyrexia.	1	0
Typhoid Fever.	1	0
Total.	104	2



Analysis of Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases.
Diseases 1956.

DISEASE.	Number of cases notified as having occurred among persons of the ages immediately below specified.										
	at all ages.	under 1 year	1	2	3	4	5 - 9	10-14	15-24	25 & over	age unknown
Scarlet Fever.	6	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	-
Whooping Cough.	47	6	-	8	4	5	19	-	-	1	4
Measles.	29	6	2	6	-	8	7	-	-	-	-
Dysentery.	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
		Under 5 years.	5-14	15 - 44	45 - 64	65 and over	age unknown.				
Acute Pneumonia.	13	3	-	-	3	7	-				
Erysipelas.	2	-	-	1	1	-	-				
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	3	3	-	-	-	-	-				
Puerperal Pyrexia.	1	-	-	1	-	-	-				
Typhoid Fever.	1	-	-	1	-	-	-				
Total.	104										

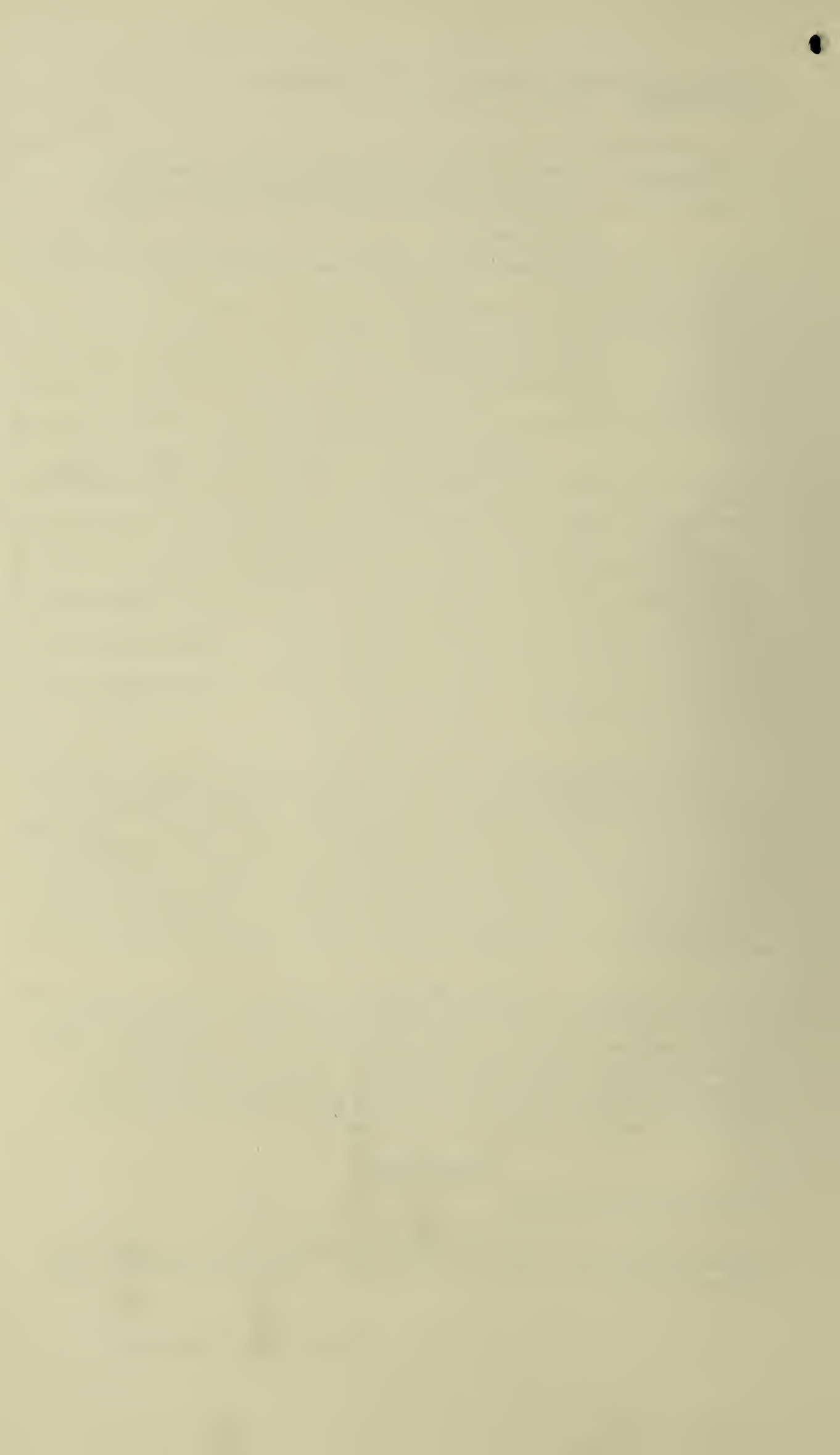
From the above tables, it will be seen that there were 104 notifications of disease, (excluding tuberculosis) compared with 236 in 1955. Measles and Whooping Cough totalled 29 and 47 cases, compared with 211 and none in the previous year. There were 13 cases of pneumonia, with 2 deaths. The Typhoid Fever case was a young man who fell ill after returning from a holiday in Eire. He recovered and was soon discharged from hospital. Another member of the family had caught Typhoid some years ago whilst residing at the same address in Eire. I wrote to the Medical Officer for the district, and his investigations showed that there had been a case of Typhoid in the household many years ago, so it is likely that one of the family is a carrier.

Concerning the 47 cases of Whooping Cough, it will be seen that the children most affected were those between 4 and 9 years. Six were under a year old. This complaint is one of the most serious and disabling diseases of childhood, but it could be prevented, or its effects minimised, if all parents would have their babies immunised. It is now possible to have combined injections (Diphtheria and Whooping Cough) against these two complaints, and this protection is offered free. Immunisation is done at the Clinics, and by the general practitioners.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases Notified in 1956.

There were 17 new cases notified during the year, 16 pulmonary, 1 non-pulmonary, compared with 14 and 2 in 1955. The cases analysed in their age groups thus:-



<u>Agos.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Under 5 years.	0	0	0
5 - 14 years.	0	1	1
15 - 24 years.	1	2	3
25 - 44 years.	3	1	4
45 - 64 years.	8	1	9
65 and over.	0	0	0
Total....	12	5	17

There were 2 deaths from pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year compared with none in 1955, and three in 1954. There were no deaths from non-pulmonary Tuberculosis. The continued incidence of new cases of Tuberculosis does not necessarily mean that the complaint is more prevalent than before. It results from the vigilance of the general practitioners, and the cooperation between them and the Chest Clinics. Many of the cases were mild ones which might easily have escaped notice. The Chest Clinics are fully used.

Mass Radiography. 1955-56 Programme.

In the autumn of 1955 the Mass Radiography Unit of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board visited Holywell and were stationed at the Clinic. 2,359 persons (1,060 males 1,299 females) were examined during this visit. The above figures include children attending local grammar and secondary schools.

Of the total number examined, 25 persons (14 males 11 females) required further observation and 53 (22 males 31 females) were found to have chest abnormalities.

In addition to the above totals, the workers at local factories were examined.

The Mass X-ray service is a most valuable one in the prevention and spread of disease. In place of the biennial visit of the X-ray Unit, it is planned to have the mobile Unit stationed in the Clinics for one day every three weeks. The general public may attend in the usual way, and general practitioners may also refer patients.

The provision of immunisation against Tuberculosis is approved by the Government, and arrangements have been made for this protection to be made available to children in Flintshire. A start was made with 13 year olds in grammar and secondary schools. The service is of course entirely voluntary. Immunisation against Tuberculosis is already available to infants and older children, on the recommendation of the Chest Physician, where there is a danger to the children due to the presence of a case of Tuberculosis in any family. By the end of the year, 1,288 school children in Flintshire had been skin tested, and 859 received the single injection necessary to give protection.





